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NO. 30.

CLOSING SCENES.

The Legislature Finishes Its Work and Adjourns.

MUCH HEAVY WORK DONE.

Appropriate and Customary Resolutions Were Adopted in Both Houses. Interesting Farewell Features.

The last session of the general assembly of South Carolina for this century adjourned Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock. The session has been a most pleasant one, devoid of all factional feeling. It was feared that adjournment could not be reached Tuesday night but as there were scarcely any differences as to the amendments to the general supply bill, the adjournment was reached sooner than expected.

Tuesday night at the house there was the accustomed delay on account of the deliberations of conference and free conference committees, but all the important bills were acted upon finally, and the general assembly was declared adjourned sine die at 3 a. m., Wednesday morning.

After all the business had been transacted on motion of Mr. Bacon, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole and Mr. Winkler was called to the chair.

Mr. Bacon then in feeling words expressed the appreciation of the speaker's fairness and efficiency as felt by the house.

Mr. Speaker: Your friends and supporters in the house, to the number of 123, desired to present you with a tangible token of their respect and regard, and as one of the number, and as speaker for the other 122, it is my pleasure to place in your hands this gold-headed walking stick, which we have had suitably inscribed. May it yield you in the later years of your life as strong a support as your friends and compatriots have given and will continue to give you here and elsewhere, and let it ever remind you of the good fellowship and pleasant associations which have characterized the house of 1899.

Speaker Gary was much affected by this visible and lasting token of esteem and although he has been more than once similarly situated, he expressed his thanks in terms of deepest sincerity. He said: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I scarcely know how to thank you for this evidence of your regard. To be thus honored by the legislature of South Carolina is something of which any man may be proud. I assure you that I appreciate this honor to the full. If the work of the house has been satisfactorily conducted, it is due largely to the uniform courtesy of the members and the hearty cooperation which you have always accorded the presiding officer. There have been heated debates upon this floor, men have attacked measures with zeal, but there has been an utter absence of bitterness and personality, and I venture the assertion that the close of the last legislature of the Nineteenth century finds as few heartburnings as any that has ever been known.

This tangible evidence of your esteem will always remind me of the warm friendships that have been formed and of the good fellowship that has prevailed. Let us hope that these friendships are the harbinger of an era that will redound to the glory of South Carolina.

And now gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, let me thank you again for your kindness, and to wish for each of you a happy return to your homes.

IN THE SENATE.
It was at 3 a. m. exactly, after an all night's continuous sitting, that on motion of Mr. Waller, the senate adjourned sine die. Not over 15 senators were present when President McSwenney's gavel fell for the last time in the present session, and with the senate adjourned sine die. Hardly had the words been spoken before every senator was on his feet, hustling into overcoat and saying a final farewell to the few remaining colleagues who had braved out the night with him.

About 11 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Mayfield, the senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and Mr. Barnwell was called to the chair. Upon President McSwenney leaving the stand Mr. Mayfield offered the following resolutions:

Be it resolved, That the thanks of the senate are due, and are hereby tendered, the Hon. M. B. McSwenney for his courteous, impartial and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the presiding officer of this body.

2. That the same are due, and are hereby tendered, to the president pro tem of the senate.

3. That the senate commends the clerk, sergeant-at-arm, assistant clerk and other officers and employees of the senate for their faithful discharge of the duties of their respective positions.

Mr. Graydon and Col. Aldrich spoke to the resolution.

Mr. Scarborough offered the following resolution in appreciation of the day's work.

Resolved, That the thanks of the senate be extended to Messrs. C. B. Smith and A. S. Salley, Jr., representatives of the press, for their full, fair and impartial reports of the senate proceedings at the present session.

ment of the senate in the resolutions just adopted.

The kind words of the senators would make him look forward to the future with brighter hopes and endeavor to be a better man.

He thought the reference to the clerk and attaches of the senate eminently proper. They had been here to serve the senators and their State, and had been always ready to do their duties promptly and efficiently.

He hoped the senators upon their return home would find their loved ones in the enjoyment of good health and that they would all return to the next session with renewed energy and vigor and determination to serve their State better than ever before.

When President McSwenney concluded, in violation of its usual rule, the senators joined in a warm applause of their presiding officer.

FROZE TO DEATH IN HIS ARMS.

The Crew of a Schooner Rescued After Days of Suffering.

The crew of the schooner James E. Bayles, shipwrecked and abandoned at sea, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Wednesday morning and told of their awful sufferings and the death of the wife of Captain E. H. Darling, who froze to death in his arms, succumbed to the fearful cold and died. For hours afterwards, the captain held her body that the seas should not sweep his dead wife away. The seas carried the boats and taffrail away on Tuesday and shortly afterwards in order to lighten the standing rigging the mast went away and went by the board. For three days, hoping against hope that help might come, the crew without food or water, stood lashed to the rail, the cold waves lashed over them almost continuously. Three steamer passed; one stopped when some five miles away, but probably concluded that the wreck had been abandoned by the crew and passed on. Those aboard the Bayles have been in the fire for nearly a week. The schooner was a big passenger liner, bound probably for New York.

On Thursday about noon, when hope was, the shipwrecked men said aboard the schooner Mount Hope. Captain McLean, bound from New York to Norfolk, came along and took them off in a boat, manned by Mate Gould and two men of the Mount Hope. Everything that men could do, Captain McLean, Mate Gould and Anderson and the crew of the Mount Hope did for the sufferers. The saved men lost everything with the exception of the clothes they stood in. The only one seriously injured is Steward Fred E. Balcom, of 76 Mill street, Brooklyn. His feet are frozen.

Will Work Without Pay.

Col. John P. Thomas makes the following statement in regard to the work of the Confederate historian:

Inasmuch as the general assembly has made no provision for the continuance of the work of this office, it becomes necessary for the undersigned to define and declare its status. The office will remain open to the reception of Confederate papers and to the making of additions to the rolls as may be sent in, with the view of further perfecting the record of South Carolina in the war between the States until he returns his commission to the governor of the State, the undersigned, while otherwise engaged, will be pleased to make this contribution to the cause of the Confederate soldier of South Carolina.

Jno. P. Thomas.

Rescued Mariners.

The British steamship Vittoria, Capt. Wetherell, arrived at Baltimore Wednesday with four of the crew of the missing Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria. The rescued mariners are Mate O. Scharges, Quartermaster Karl Ludike and John Schulz and Seaman William Starke. They were picked up by the Vittoria from an open boat off the Bulgarian three and a half days after they had been adrift in latitude 40 north, longitude 43 west on February 5. These with the 25 women and children who were picked up by the tank steamer Weehawken and landed in Ponta Delgada, Azores Islands, a week ago, are all that have been heard from the crew of 89 men and 41 passengers which the Bulgaria had abandoned when she sailed from New York for Bremen, January 23.

No Soldier Executed.

In reaching the decision to recommend long term of imprisonment in the case of a private in an Alabama infantry regiment who had killed a man in an affray, Judge Advocate General Lieber has judged a remarkable record, disposing of the last of the capital cases that had come before his department for review without in any single case imposing the death penalty. This war has passed without the execution of a single soldier on account of military crimes. This is believed to be without parallel in history. There were crimes committed, but they lacked malice or premeditation, and there were no desertions because of cowardice or treachery.

Martial Law at Manila.

Gen. Otis Thursday issued a general order directing all the inhabitants of Manila, until otherwise ordered, to confine themselves to their homes after 7 o'clock in the evening, when the streets will be cleared by the police. The general also warns incendiaries and suspects that they will be severely dealt with if discovered in any locality.

MONEY IN TOBACCO.

Many of the Farmers Are Getting Rich Planting It.

FIGURES SHOWING PROFITS.

Practical Results Obtained by Wide Awake Farmers in Eastern North and South Carolina.

Up to a few years ago it was thought that cotton was the only crop that could be profitably grown as a money crop in this State, but the experiments with tobacco in the eastern part of the State has completely exploded that idea in that section. The statement can be safely made without fear of being disputed that no crop in the South has proven so profitable, all things considered, as tobacco in the Eastern section of South Carolina. If you doubt this statement ask the people of Darlington, Florence, Marion, Sumter, Marlboro and other counties in this State where tobacco is grown. A few years ago experiments were made with such wonderful results that South Carolina now grows millions of pounds of tobacco of the finest leaf. Tobacco growing in these sections has changed the condition of the people to a wonderful degree. Before the advent of tobacco the plantations were mortgaged, and in many cases to their full value, and the farmers, as a rule, owed more than they were able to pay. All business with the planters was done on credit system, with all the evils which such a system entails. Tobacco came as a harbinger of better days, and from its mystic leaves fell the shackles which have made the once impoverished planters independent.

In dealing with the question of money making from tobacco culture, it is the aim of the writer to quote examples showing the amount of tobacco made to the acre, and also the price received for it, in order to show the profit to be made from it, and to show the actual cost of producing and curing tobacco per acre. Some years ago the writer asked the question of twenty leading tobacco growers, as to the probable cost per acre, and the average cost was placed at \$35.50 per acre. Some estimates were as high as \$43.00, others fell considerably below \$30.00. A noted club of tobacco men made a study of this question through a number of years, and they placed the average at \$35.00 per acre. To show how profitable tobacco has become we will leave to give the names and post-office addresses of leading planters in different sections, so that the reader may verify every statement we make.

Twelve years ago not a pound of tobacco was grown in the State for shipment, while the crop planted this year, it is estimated will yield fifteen million pounds.

The average yield per acre in South Carolina is from 900 to 1,200 pounds, while in the colder sections of Virginia and North Carolina the average is below 600 pounds per acre. As in eastern North Carolina, so here the conditions of tobacco has changed the respect of the people, placed them on an independent footing and enabled them to buy for cash instead of doing business on the credit system.

One of the most remarkable examples is that of Capt. Paul Whittle, of Riverdale, in Florence county. On 30 acres of tobacco he made a clean profit of \$2,400, besides raising an abundance of home supplies. Capt. Whittle is from Marion county, and he has been in the tobacco business several years ago, and during the last five years has made a small fortune growing the yellow weed.

F. M. Rogers, Jr., of Florence, was one of the first planters to experiment in tobacco. On one acre he averaged a yield of 1,065 pounds per acre, and sold the crop on an average of 24 cents per pound. Mr. Rogers has grown two crops of tobacco, which have netted him a clear profit of \$9,300.

S. A. Gregg, of Florence, gives an interesting statement showing the comparative profits in cotton, corn and tobacco, which is herewith produced:

116 acres of cotton, 32,018 pounds at 5¢.....	\$ 2,447.40
116 acres of corn, 1,400 bushels, at 60¢.....	\$40.00
Total.....	\$ 2,487.40

Cost of making corn and cotton..... \$ 2,351.38

Deduct value of corn not sold..... \$40.00

Profit on cotton..... 295.02

23 acres tobacco, 24,410 lbs., sold for..... 2,529.25

Expenses of making tobacco..... 1,000.25

Profit on crop of 23 acres..... 1,529.00

Profit on cotton crop, 116 acres..... 295.02

Total profit..... \$ 1,824.02

While the profit on the tobacco crop is not so large as many others that could be given, still it shows remarkably good farming in these times when prices are depressed, and it further shows how far ahead of other crops tobacco is a money crop for the Southern planter.

At Darlington, S. C., C. S. McCullough, who is both a business man and a large planter, has made a remarkable average in tobacco-growing, several crops reaching as high as \$200 per acre. On the same place, B. F. Williamson, W. E. Dargan, D. M. Smoot, and many others whose names could be given, have made averages of \$150 and \$200 per acre on tobacco growing within the past five years.

In Florence county, M. S. Haynesworth and J. C. Brunson, whose post-office is at Florence, have averaged \$200 per acre on large crops, J. P. Gregg and H. T. Harlowe, and others, at Mars Bluff have done the same.

Marion, planted 100 acres in tobacco in 1898. The average yield per acre was 800 pounds. He sold the entire crop of 80,000 pounds at an average of 12 cents per pound, and after deducting all cost of the crop, had \$7,200 profit, which appears as a very good business in these times of close competition.

C. W. Rogers, of Marion, made an average of \$100 on his entire crop, and after counting off all expenses of his tobacco crop, had a clean profit of \$65 per acre.

W. A. Godbold, of Marion, planted a crop of 40 acres the past year, and gathered 40,000 pounds of fine tobacco. He sold his entire crop for \$3,200. The cost of the crop was \$2,200, leaving Mr. Godbold a profit of \$2,000 on one crop.

In Darlington county J. H. Privett sold the product of 18 acres in tobacco for \$3,300. The entire cost of his crop was only \$230, which left a clean profit of \$2,670.

S. M. Green, of Sallis, sold the tobacco from 15 acres at an average of 16 cents for the entire crop. The tobacco from Mayesville the tobacco farmers have been very successful and shown some high averages. A few examples from that section, taken from sales made on the Mayesville tobacco market, will show what is being done there.

R. E. Smith, of Bethlehem, sold the product of 3 acres for \$1,500, clearing over \$100 per acre on his crop.

R. H. Tomlinson, of Shiloh, planted 5 acres in tobacco the past season and cleared \$102 per acre above all expenses of his crop.

A. T. Buddin, of Mayesville, sold the product of 5 acres the past season for \$800.

W. E. Turbeville, of Selma, planted 18 acres and made an average of 1,100 pounds per acre, which sold at prices ranging from 7 cents to 45 cents per pound.

M. H. Hicks, of New Zion, cleared \$1,200 on 9 acres in tobacco last season after paying all expenses.

Mrs. Ruth Evans sold the product of one acre in tobacco for \$175, the cost of the crop being less than \$40.

J. E. Tomlinson, of Shiloh, one of the first tobacco-growers in South Carolina, sold his entire crop the past season at a clean profit of \$100 per acre.

One of the most remarkable yields of tobacco made in South Carolina was at Kingsburg, S. C., J. E. Brockington, one of the early tobacco growers of the State. On one acre Mr. Brockington grew 1,750 pounds of tobacco and sold the product for \$326. The total expense was \$40, leaving a profit of \$286.

We deem the instances cited sufficient to convince the most skeptical of what can be done in tobacco growing, though hundreds of others, just as strong, could be given did we think it necessary to produce them. It is well to state in this connection that tobacco is a crop that demands the most watchful care.

It is of all crops the most fastidious, but to those who give it the proper attention it yields very large returns. We do not mean by this that it is a difficult crop to manage. What it requires is careful watching from start to finish. Those who are disposed to neglect it will never succeed, but those who give it proper attention from the time the tender plant is set out until it is ready to be harvested will find the reward more generous in money returns than any crop that can be grown at the same expense.

Issues a Manifesto.

Aguinaldo has issued a manifesto accepting the situation caused by the "unexpected" provocation of the Americans, which, he says, he "tried to avoid by every means" in his power, "making humiliating concessions and tolerating the insults and outrages of the army of occupation against the people of Manila. He adds that he is prepared to sacrifice everything to maintain the "national honor," calls upon all to witness the good faith and honesty of his intentions, and complains that he has been treated as a rebel, "because I defended the national interests instead of becoming the tool of American preposterous pretensions." The rebel leader further alleges that the country is unanimous in his support, that the people are "suffering from the economic American domination," and alleging that "even corrupt Spanish dominion is preferable." The Philippine commission is considered by Aguinaldo to be a farce and Messrs. Denby, Dewey and Secretary Harden are classed as "pronounced annexationists," the latter being charged as having "maliciously defamed" the Filipinos in newspaper reports. He is classed as being especially obnoxious to the Philippine government.

Finally, Aguinaldo declares that he will "proclaim to the world and officially deny the false rumors that Germany or any other power has rendered assistance, moral or material," to the Filipinos, adding, "nor have the Filipinos solicited it."

Fertilizer Factory Burned.

The mixing establishment of the Glove Fertilizer Factory at Columbia was destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning. The State says the blaze was discovered a few minutes after the Charlotte train passed on its way to the shed, and the origin is supposed to have been from a spark. The wooden building burned like tinder, and the whole was soon a mass of seething flames, without any possibility of saving a dollar's worth of the goods on hand, which amounted to some \$10,000. The building was valued at \$30,000 and that and the contents were insured for \$125,000. This stock was insured in Richmond. The mill is owned by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, headquarters at Richmond. Dr. T. C. Robertson is the manager. There were 14 cars on the sidetrack at the time the fire broke out Wednesday, and 10 of them were totally destroyed by the fire.

He Has Made Friends.

Senator Tillman is a good subject for the philosopher to watch. He suddenly floated in on the top of a great revolutionary wave and while he had the confidence of the people he had the confidence of the people on top. He could laugh at and defy his enemies who were floundering about in the depth below. But now the wave has subsided. The people have lost their admiration for him, and the senator, far seeing and planning in a very wise manner, will not array himself against towns any more. The campaign of 1900 will be very different from his others. His main support will come from those he formerly called his enemies. They are now the people who are going to support him. Unless the political wind changes, the man has not been named that can beat him in 1900.—Carolina Spartan.

NOT YET BURIED.

Bimetallism Will be the Paramount Issue In Next Campaign.

SO SAYS CHAIRMAN JONES.

The Chicago Platform is Gaining Ground. How the Present Activity in Business is Accounted For.

Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee, is in accord with Mr. Croker, of New York, and Mr. Wall of Wisconsin, regarding the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign. In a recent interview he said:

"To say that the next Democratic National convention will reaffirm its platform by the convention in 1896 is to assert what every candid man even slightly familiar with existing facts, knows to be true. It is as certain as anything human can be that the question of bimetallism will be the leading issue in the campaign next year. And it is reasonable to expect that the majority of the people will next time decide for the party which means what it says and will redeem its pledges."

That there will not again be a tricked into casting their votes in favor of the enemies of the principles in which they believe.

"On what grounds do you base your hopes for success next year?" he was asked.

"Some of the reasons why I am strongly hopeful of the future of our cause are as follows: In the campaign of 1896 both parties declared for bimetallism; the Democrats for independent action by the United States the Republicans for international agreement which they pledged themselves to promote. The declaration on the part of the Republicans was only made to catch votes, and because the party leaders did not dare to go to the polls without it. I think now no one any longer doubts that the fixed purpose of those who controlled the Democratic party was to maintain the gold standard, and to prevent, not promote, an international agreement. The declaration, however, served its purpose and vast numbers of sincere bimetallists were persuaded to vote the Republican ticket, in the belief that they were voting for an honest effort to secure international bimetallism. The leaders who were responsible for this trick have already committed themselves to the gold standard, and if they dare speak out honestly in their next national platform they will declare for the single gold standard."

Do you believe that the cause of bimetallism is improving?

"There are many believers in bimetallism today in the United States as there ever were; and all these are doubtless now convinced that the only way to accomplish bimetallism is through the action of the Democratic party. The great efforts to stop the fall in prices—the shrinking of values—and to relieve the distress of business resulting from these great evils without injustice or injury to any class of business, is being more and more understood, and commands the respect of the people, and men always when understood, and another campaign of ridicule and abuse such as that of 1896—whether dictated by ignorance or venality—cannot succeed against temperate arguments and appeals for simple justice, when the people have time to fairly weigh the arguments and form a deliberate judgment. There was great unrest and dissatisfaction in 1896, throughout the country, resulting from falling prices and sinking values. The Republican party promised that if they were entrusted with power all this would be changed, and that prosperity should succeed existing conditions. Mr. McKinley and the gold press now assure the country that we have prosperity. There is quite a boom in stock speculations in Wall street, but Wall street is not the country, as we believe."

Great famine and a short crop of wheat all over the world except in the United States naturally raised the price of wheat while these conditions lasted, and the beneficent effects of this temporary advance in the price of a single article, which was so marked in the short period it continued, is likely to stimulate a desire for a return to that condition permanently and an extension of it to all other products. This is our purpose, and was our purpose in 1896, when the Republican party promised any effort to increase prices as crime."

How do you account for the activity in business?

"There has been necessarily an increased demand for labor within the last few months, as the result of the withdrawal of large numbers of American citizens from the ordinary walks of life to be employed in the army, whose places had to be filled. There has also been an increased activity in and a demand for all products which were necessary to the maintenance and support of a large army. But all these conditions are in the very nature of things temporary, and all of us know that they must pass away with the end of the conditions which brought them into life. Making due allowance for these three causes, on the present condition of the country, there is much to be said for the view that as much as for as there was in 1896. No relief was or is to be expected under Republican management except such as comes by famine abroad and war at home. A condition of constantly falling general prices is everywhere recognized as a condition of distress and hard times; and speculation excitement in Wall street does not change this. We believe that a small volume of money forces prices down, hence we have urged the coinage of silver as well as of gold—no only to check this grain of gold—but to promote steadily advancing prices."

Then you think the Chicago platform is gaining ground?

"I most certainly do. In the elections of last year the principles of that platform were not the leading and exclusive issues in all sections of the country. These were partially obscured in many States and districts. The question of bimetallism, the 'Republican effort to retire the greenbacks and to confer upon the national banks the absolute control of the volume of paper money, to surrender the country to the trusts, were, in many sections, the time being lost sight of in the excitement of the war and its resulting causes, and in others they were sidetracked by efforts to substitute local issues in their stead. The result was a great loss of interest and a large falling off in the vote, with apparently unfavorable results to the Democratic party. In Colorado, where national issues were at the front and dominant, the interest in the election was intense, the vote large and our majority overwhelming. In States where it was stated, whether truly or not, that there was an intention on the part of the Democratic managers to sidetrack the great issue, with the purpose of ultimately bringing the party in national convention back to the practice of shutting and estranging, so long persisted in by the Republicans, the interest was not great, the vote was not full, and the results were not conclusive. There was, however, one great valuable result—all reasonable men are now satisfied that straddling and dodging are not popular. The next Democratic National convention will speak out in the same clear, unequivocal terms, and in the same manner and in the same lines that it did in 1896. Of this there is no doubt, the assertions of the Republican gold press, with whom the wish is father to the thought, to the contrary notwithstanding."

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

A Negro Woman Leaps from the Window of a Train.

Susie Little, a colored woman, committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by jumping from the car window of a train on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens road, which was moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

The train was near the station of Ballentine, in Lexington county, and had just passed a gang of section hands among whom was the woman's husband. They had not lived together for some time, but when the husband found that his wife had money on her person he demanded that it be given to him, but this was refused.

The woman was sitting in the seat with her 12-year-old sister, and before any in the car knew what she was doing she had jumped from the window. How she got out is a remarkable matter. Her neck was broken by the fall and her head cut up, while it is probable that many bones were broken. Her young sister also attempted to get out, but the window was so crumpled and jammed by the other passengers in the car that she was unable to do so.

The tickets upon which the two girls were traveling were second class, bought at Laurens, S. C., for Columbia. The dead woman's brother, S. C. Little, lives at St. Matthews, S. C. It is thought that the woman was crazy, and it is not known whether or not she saw her husband as the train passed him.

Her baggage consisted of some baskets and bundles and \$13.31 were found upon her person. All of which was taken in charge by the conductor, Capt. Fowler, who turned them over to the railroad authorities. The body was left at the scene of the suicide, awaiting the arrival of the coroner. The dead woman's sister refused to leave the body and acted as if she also were out of her right mind.

Froze Her Neighbor In.

A Reading, Pa., woman was given a hearing one day last week before an alderman on a most extraordinary charge. It seems that for some time Mrs. Michael Marsunek and Mrs. John Nestle, neighbors, have not been on very friendly terms. Mrs. Marsunek was the first to start the quarrel. Mrs. Nestle, who alleged that her neighbor visited the Nestle home during the severe blizzard and dashed bucket after bucket of water against the kitchen door. Subsequently, the prosecutrix alleged, the front door of her residence was treated in the same way, the water freezing almost as quickly as it struck the doors, and when Mrs. Nestle wished to leave her home next morning she discovered that she was locked out, and it was impossible to open the door until assistance came and the ice was cut away.

Wooden Barracks.

Maj. Gen. Brooke, the governor general of Cuba, approves the plans for erecting plain, wooden barracks for the troops which will remain on the islands during the hot weather. A building for each company, 150x30 feet, with double roof and having for the sides of the house panels on horizontal pivots, so as to swing completely open, with a kitchen separate, but connected by a covered way, will cost per company \$300. Some of the troops will occupy the Spanish masonry barracks. Gen. Carpenter has just found one capable of accommodating 3,000 men at Ciego de Avila, on the Moron trocha.

Sympathy for the Governor.

Just before the Senate adjourned on motion of Senator Aldrich the following resolution was adopted:

Be it resolved, That the senate has felt during its present session profound sorrow on account of the illness of Gov. W. H. Ellerbe, chief magistrate of the State, and begs to extend to him our sympathy and sincere hope for his speedy recovery. That a copy of this resolution be sent by the clerk to his excellency, the governor.

Held by the Ice.

The schooner James B. Coyle is reported frozen in the ice near Five Fathom bank at the mouth of the Delaware. Her captain requests to be reported "as well on board" that his family may not be alarmed. Five schooner, frozen in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds since Friday, the 10th inst., broke their way out and arrived at Norfolk, Wednesday. Their first call was for the news of the outside world.

Died in Cuba.

Maj. Gen. Brooke telegraphed the war department Thursday the following deaths in Cuba: Feb. 19, Private Jacob P. Plunge, Company L, Private Thomas Thivette, Company F, Second South Carolina, typhoid.

tion of bimetallism, the 'Republican effort to retire the greenbacks and to confer upon the national banks the absolute control of the volume of paper money, to surrender the country to the trusts, were, in many sections, the time being lost sight of in the excitement of the war and its resulting causes, and in others they were sidetracked by efforts to substitute local issues in their stead. The result was a great loss of interest and a large falling off in the vote, with apparently unfavorable results to the Democratic party. In Colorado, where national issues were at the front and dominant, the interest in the election was intense, the vote large and our majority overwhelming. In States where it was stated, whether truly or not, that there was an intention on the part of the Democratic managers to sidetrack the great issue, with the purpose of ultimately bringing the party in national convention back to the practice of shutting and estranging, so long persisted in by the Republicans, the interest was not great, the vote was not full, and the results were not conclusive. There was, however, one great valuable result—all reasonable men are now satisfied that straddling and dodging are not popular. The next Democratic National convention will speak out in the same clear, unequivocal terms, and in the same manner and in the same lines that it did in 1896. Of this there is no doubt, the assertions of the Republican gold press, with whom the wish is father to the thought, to the contrary notwithstanding."

England's Way.

Her Big Guns Soon Convinced the Refractory Sultan.

Important details regarding the action of the British authorities at Muscat, the capital of the sultanate of Oman, have just become public. It appears that the news of the lease by the sultan of Oman of a coaling station to France on the coast of Oman leaked out while the British political agent at Muscat, Maj. Egan, was absent. He promptly returned to his post but the sultan refused to furnish him with any information. The commander of the gunboat Sphinx thereupon dispatched a lieutenant and armed party to the Bandar-Josib. But the sultan, hoping to receive aid from the French, continued to be recalcitrant. Arrival of the second-class cruiser Eclipse, flagship of the East Indies station, with Rear Admiral E. C. Drummond on board, threw the sultan's subjects into a panic, though the sultan himself remained obdurate.

During the morning of February 16th Admiral Drummond sent word ashore that unless the sultan attended a durbar on board the Eclipse at 2 o'clock the forts at 2:20 p. m. Notice of the admiral's intention was sent to the foreign consuls and the town was speedily in confusion. The advisers of the sultan entreated him to submit, and the Eclipse took up a position broadside the town, while the other British ships cleared for action. The sultan thereupon posted a notification at the custom house and on the gates of the town that the agreement with the French was cancelled.

At noon the sultan sent his brother on board the Eclipse, but the British admiral refused to receive him as a substitute. Just before 2 o'clock the sultan of Oman, almost unattended, arrived on board the flagship and remained there for three hours, while the whole population lined the beach and anxiously awaited the outcome. The sultan, it appears, completely quiesced to the British demands and handed over to Admiral Drummond the treaty with France. On the following day the admiral went to the palace, where a great durbar was held and the sultan publicly repudiated his agreement with France.

FIGURES FOR MARCH WEATHER.

As Furnished by the United States Weather Bureau.

The following data, covering a period of twenty-eight years, have been compiled from the weather bureau records at Charleston, South Carolina:

Month, March, for twenty-eight years.

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 55 degrees; the warmest month was May, with an average of 64 degrees; the coldest month, of 44 degrees; with an average of 52 degrees; the highest temperature was 86 degrees on March 21st,